THE TROUBLES OF THE NATION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Affairs in the Southern Republic.

The Reply of the Administration to the Southern Commissioners.

The Cabinet Seeking a Peaceful Solution of the Pending Difficulties.

Appointments and Confirmations to Office,

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTHERN CON-

Washington, March 22, 1861. Budley Mann, one of the Commissioners appointed by resident Davis to visit Europe, arrived here to-day. President Davis to visit Europe, arrives unto wanty.

Affairs at Montgomery, he states, are progressing satisfactorily. No apprehensions are entertained of any hostilities, they feeling perfectly sure and able, however, if attacked, to defend themselves. They have no doubt of a speedy recognition by foreign Powers. Arrangements are the state the antire loan. They are cheerful and confident of the future.

The object of Colonel Mann's visit here is to confer with friends respecting affairs between the two governments. So will remain only a few days, and then depart for

onel Mann has assurances from the directors, that the Great Eastern will arrive from 1st to the 10th of April at Hampton Roads. She will avail herself of the Southern tariff by landing coastwise at Charleston, and unload into tugs off harbor. She will then proceed to Norfolk, and take in cargo for Liverpool.

THE REPLY OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

Washington, March 22, 1861.

It is understood that the administration will reply to the Commissioners in a few days, stating that they have no power to treat with them; that they can only regard them as agents of a dissatisfied people; but that, unwilling to take the responsibility of deciding finally on the propositions, they will refer them to next meeting of Congress, protesting against any intention, in so doing, of recognizing them in any sense as ambassadors. In which event, the instructions of the Commissioners are not understood to contemplate an abrupt withdrawal from Washington; but, on the contrary, it is more than probable they will await the action of Congress. The fact that the Commissioners are engaged in selecting a house confirms this supposition.

THE CABINET AND THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

Washnoron, Harch 22, 1861.

It has leaked out, through semi-official channels, that the administration is, and has been for seme days, occupied in arranging or devising some plan whereby a solution of the difficulties impending over the country may be solved without resort to arms. It was for this pur-

be solved without resort to arms. It was for this purpose, it is said, that an armistice of ten days or two
weeks was asked for and assented to by the Commissioners from the Confederate States.

It is extremely problematical whether the administration will be able to accomplish anything tangible. There
are some impracticable men in the Cabinet, who hold to
the doctrine enunciated by Souator Chandler, that
a little blood letting is the only effectual
method of settling the difficulties which menace the
centry. There are others, however, in the Cabinet, who
take a varily different view of affairs. Both Mr. Soward take a vastly different view of affairs. Both Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase do not hesitate to state that the more

This is the question that occupies the attention of the administration. They cannot postpone it much longer. The time is nearly up when they are to render a decision. desirous to know whether it is to be peace or war. Vir-

supposed to be put forth for political effect. It is posi-tively certain that it will be abandoned speedily. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will not be reinforced. All the signs are favorable to a peaceful solution.

THE NEW TARIFF. WORSE COMPLICATIONS THAN EVER-INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY-THE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1861. Sm —As numerous inquiries have been made respecting various provisions of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, it is deemed proper to state, for your information and govern-ment, as well as the information of others concerned, the views in part entertained by this department on the

All questions of liability to duty, or exemption there from, of merchandise imported under the provisions of the new tariff, and questions as to the rates of duty there-en, will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of the Tariff act of 1857, which section will, in the opinion of this department, still remain in force on and after the 1st proximo, unrepealed and un

The clause in the Tariff act of 1861 repeal ing such of existing laws as are repugnant to modify the warehousing or appraisement laws and regu-lations now in force, except in one particular, which is that in cases where a bill of lading is presented showing the day of actual shipment, certified to by a consular efficer of the United States, such date, in lieu of the "poried of expertation" presented by existing laws, shall be the date at which the foreign market value of the merpandise shall be estimated and ascertained by the ap-raisers, in order to the assessment of ad valorem duties. In the case of merchandise actually on shipboard and nd to the United States on or before the 17th inst. and of merchandise on board of vessels in port on the 1st such merchandise will be permitted to enter for consump if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, they may, at their option, enter at the

The same privilege will be extended to all merchandise The same privilege will be extended to an increasance of in public store, unclaimed on the let proximo, when entered for consumption or warehousing in pursuance of law; and all merchandise in warehouse under bond on the let proximo will be entitled to entry for withdrawal at rates of duty now existing; or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the Tariffof 1861, the en-bry thereof may, at the option of the importer or owner,

made at the lesser rates.
In allowances on account of tare, draft, &c., on goods will be governed by the provisions of the offy eighth and fifty-night sections of the General Collec-tion act of March 2, 1799, which are again brought into

eperation. I am, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury. Accesses Science, Esq., Collector, &c., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1861.
The republican Senators in caucus to day resolved to upersede the present Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper and tasistant Doorkeeper, by a new election. They are

Intive to an extra session of Congress. The chartered vessels which recently left New York

for government purposes sailed with sealed orders. AFFAIRS OFF PERSANCIA.

Lieutenant Groatbooy arrived hero this evening, wit

The President has submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent the properition of the British govern-ment to refer the San Juan question to the arbitration of Sweden, the Nother and or Switzerland. From these it Sweden, the Nether ands or Switzerland. From these it is for the United States government to make the selection. The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a favorable report upon the subject, and recommends the choice of Switzerland. The matter was, it is understood, debated in executive session to day without coming to a conclusion. Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, is opposed to the proposition, not being willing to acree to any plan involving by posnot being willing to agree to any plan involving by pos-sibility the surrender of the island in dispute.

Movements are now going on in the Navy Department looking to a therough reorganization of that arm of the service. It is now completely demoralized. Many of the most efficient officers have already resigned. The gunboats of the African squadron have been ordered home. A portion of the Mediterranean and East India squadrons have also been ordered home. The vessels are of light draft, and can enter any of the harbors on the Southern coast. These movements are regarded as significant.

THE CANADA CONSULATE.

The radical republicans and abolitionists here are greatly rejoiced at the appointment of Joshua R. Giddings as Consul General to Canada. It is understood that he is to reside at Chatham, for the purpose of superintending the runaway negroes and looking after the underground railroad.

ground railroad.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVER.

The President's second levee, given to-night, was a crowded and brilliant affair. Although the President looked careworn he was exceedingly pleasant and talkative, and Mrs. Lincoln was especially attractive in performing the honorable duties assigned to her. She was elegantly attired.

John Sherman arrived here to night from Ohio, a victor from a sharp contest, and will take his seat in the Senate of the United States to morrow. He has received the

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOILS.

According to present indications the nomination of Mr.
Holloway for Commissioner of Patents cannot be confirmed, the Committee of Patents not having reported on the subject. Therefore it will probably be withdrawn.
Onl. Alfred M. Barbour, Superintendent of the Harmonian Col. Alfred M. Barbour, Superintendent of the Harper's Ferry Armory, tendered his resignation to the War De

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nomina-

J. W. Nye, of New York, Governor of Nevada. Rufus King, Minister Resident at Rome.
Bradford R. Wood, Minister Resident at Denmark.
Anson Burlingame, Minister to Austria.
Elisha O. Crosby, Minister Resident at Gautemala. J. O. Putnam, Consul to Havro.

Preeman H. Morse, Censul to London.

Jes. H. Anderson, of Ohio, Consul to Hamburg.

Francis H. Moody, Receiver of Public Moneys at Little ant Hartsuft, Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of captain.

John J. C. Cochran, Postmaster at Lancaster, Pennsyl-

Warren H. Huntington, Postmaster at Galena, Illinois. Ed. E. Davis, Postmaster at Dubuque, Iowa.
Jas. F. Abrahams, Postmaster at Burlington, Iowa.

Sidney F. Von Bounhorst, Postmaster at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

David G. Rose, Marshal for Indiana.

Wm. F. Gurley, Attorney for Iowa. Geo. A. Nourse, Attorney for Minnesota. Alexander C. Sands, Marshal for the Southern district of

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations have been made for the Territory of Colorado:—Wm. Gilpin, Governor; Lewis L. Wells, Secretary; Benjamin G. Hall, of New York, Chief Justice; S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Lee Armour, of Maryland, Associate Justices: Copeland Townsend, Marshal; M. L. Stoughton, of Michigan, Attor

ney; Francis M. Case, of Ohio, Surveyor Gen Marsh E. Dunnell, of Maine, Consul to Very Cruz.

It is understood that the administration has signified its willingness to tender the Supreme Court Judgeship to Hon. George W. Summers, of Virginia. It is not known whether he will accept.

The present administration will perfect its foreign ap-pointments with despatch, in view of the fact that too many of our foreign Ministers are in sympathy with the Southern secession movement and cannot be depended upon. Hence the delay in other appointments.

inter to France, will depart at the earliest possible convenier ce after receiving instructions.

Wm. S. Thayer, Consul General to Alexandria, Egypt, will sail from New York on the 27th of April. THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Mr. Corwin to day accepted the Mexican mission. His son has been appointed Secretary of Legation. He will not leave for his post for some time yet.

It is understood that the Marshalship and District At-It is understood that the Marshalship and District At-torney will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. Captain Schultz will probably get the former. The latter is still undecided, it being narrowed down to Wm. Curtis Noyes, Delafield Smith, Judge Slosson and about a dozen others. The dozen have the inside track to night.

The New York and Pennsylvania appointments are dif-deult things to manage. Weed and Grinnell have arrived to take care of their friend Schultz, for Marshal of the Southern district of New York. If he is appointed it

UNITED STATES SENATE. EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, March 22, 1861. Mr. Hatz, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution that the

Senate proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, Drorkeeper and Assistant Doorkeeper. Laid over. Mr. Powkil, (opp.) of Ky., called up his resolution directing the Secretary to pay to the committee clerks of the last session of Congress, excepting those of Finance, Claims and Pensions, the usual compensation for sixty days.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., looked upon this as giving a gratuity of three hundred and sixty dollars to each clerk. As the republican was a reform party he was for

Mr. Cangnan, (opp.) of N. C., was glad the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had taken that course. He (Mr. Cling man) had no coubt that very many clerks could be pro-cured at half of what is now paid without giving extra

compensation.

Mr. Powm. said in reply that persons could also be procured to act as Senators for half the money now paid

to them.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that argument had been thrown at him when be was a member of the House, but he would not now reply to it. They could, however, get men to fill the clerkships faster than a regiment could

men to fill the clerkships faster than a regiment could shoot them down.

Mr. Pownil said that he meant no insinuation in what he had said. He had no doubt that there were hundreds of men who would take the public offices for less than is now poid. Any one who had observed the thousands of men here for the last three weeks must be satisfied of this fact. If the offices were put up to the lowest bidders, there would be plenty of than. But faithful officers ought to be paid just compensation, and so he proposed in his resciption, the clerks being detained here to settle up accounts. When Senators on the republican side tulked of economy and retrenchment, they should remember that they had voted for bills appropriating millions of colairs technique that for the Paulic Rairroad. He looked upen the effort to cut off the compensation of the committee clerks as a misorable species of economy.

essary to secure competent men, but here it was proposed not only to give the usual compensation, but six deliars at any for sixty days.

The resolution was rejected, the vote being 12 to 25.

Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information in re-

gard to the forts, navy yards, &c., in the seconded States, was taken up.

Mr. Bayand, (opp.) of Del., resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States and arguing that there is danger of a collision unless a treaty is negotiated. We cannot bring them back to the Union by coorcion of arms. If we do not recognize the independence of these States, foreign nations will, and this would be calculated to produce a conflict between the two sections of the country.

Mr. Hown, of Wis., opposed the resolution, first, because it seemed to him, so far at least as the mover of it was concerned, to be wholly unnecessary, for it appeared to him from the Seastor's (Mr. Douglas) argument that he already possessed the information he sought to obtain. He (Mr. Howe) was also opposed to it for the reason that he was not ratisfied that the Secretary of War had the information desired. But a short time had elapsed since the Secretary had antered on the duties of his office. He was not at all certain that the Secretary of War had all the minute information which the resolution called for. It would not be a very remarkable circumstance if he the secretary and entered on the duties of his office. He was not at all certain that the Secretary of War hal all the minute information which the resolution called for. It would not be a very remarkable circumstance if he had not. It was a little peculiar that this information should be called for in the very gight of the this administration and not in the evening light of the late administration. He was not entirely convinced of the wisdom of giving to the country the intelligence which the resolution demands. It was said that the condition of the country is critical and we are surrounded by dangors. He (Mr. Howe) knew that many parts of the country were alarmed. He did not undertake to know or say how serious the danger is. There was too much of it. He believed it was said the danger is no less imposing than a heattle matter to abtreatening attitude, and the assumption is as to whether we are to have peace or war. He was not propared to say in what possible contingency it would be wise and prudent to publish to friends and enomies the very minute information which the resolution called for. It, as had been said, we have a public essemy confronting us, would it be the part of wisdom and solid statesmanship to publish for their information what forts we have in our possession and by what force we can hold them, and in addition, what additional forces and sums of money will be required for this purpose? He had been informed that during the late administration such intelligence was very freely privately imparted, but he believed it had less regard for appearances, and did not communicate it to the public, and the found of communication the knowledge to our enemies. It might be judicious to confine this knowledge to our enemies. and did not communicate it to the public. He did not think we had better be more partial to our enemies. It might be judicious to comine this knowledge to ourselves if we have it. While he doubted the wiscome of communicating this knowledge to our enemies, he was not entirely sure it would be prudent to impart it to their friends. The government has friends; the people of the United States are not all geneties. The country had been accustomed to our government as holding a respectable position among the nations of the world, and as having a fair standing among the families of the earth. It was looked up to with some respect by the people of other countries and ourselves. Its authority was not questioned at home and not braved abroad. No Power presumed to brave its arms—no Power presumed to insuit its fag. Was it so now? It was said a government which braves and defies it has sprung from ourselves—a rib of our own, taken from our body in a horrid sleep—and that government is so powerful that, as the Senator from Illinois suggested, it would require two hundred and eighty-five thousand men to enforce the laws in that portion of the country which it assumes to command and control. How happened this if it is a question which the people are putting to themselves to-day, and have been putting for many days? They are deeply curious to know how this happened. It is a strange event, and it so, it shows that they have not been fairly dealt by. How happened it? He did not think we had better hurry up the answer. When this great and much trusting people were closing their neatrils at efficial treachery, it was not a proper time to respond. They had better keep to the byways, and it would be very prudent to ride with the visor down. He repeated that he did not think it exactly judicious to publish the information to their enemies, and not quite prudent to tell it so early to their friends. In political as well as other affairs, a proper time to respond. They had better keep to the byways, and it would be very prudent to ride with the visor down. He repeated that he did not think it sanctify judicious to publish the information to their enemies, and not quite prudent to tell it see early to their friends. In political as well as other affairs, it was as safe sometimes to fall on one's intuitions as the most carefully studied course. They heard every day remarks showing a deliberate design to belittle the government and people of the United States. They were told the nation is not equal to this emergency or that enterprise; that you must abandon that post or that section; you have not force enough to hold it, &c. As the Secator from Kentucky said, you must abandon all the States which have abjured the authority of the nation, because you have not force enough to maintain your authority there, and only enough to irritate. It seemed to him this was strange language to be used by representatives of the United States here or elsewhere. It would do for our enemies to say these things; but he hardly thought, with due respect, it was becoming to our friends. We are not accustomed to hear it. We have been in the habit of hearing that our government extends its authority to the utmost limits of the country, and defends itself against any nationity of the world. This has been the proper American idea. He hoped in a very few months it would sgain be the universal American idea. In revolutionary thate we met the British regulars in the field, and the irregulars too, who were not found in the lice, but turking nader the hedge, and fixed at our troops from behind old houses. They furnished arms to our enemies, and also red them. The friends of the republic got from them no support whatever. He was reminded of this passage in our history by the speech of the Senator from Illinois the other day. It was not his own fault, and he hesitated not to say the reminder was the fault of the specch itself. We have now an administration. With it has been proclaim was it not a purpose which demanded the best energies of every one? It seemed to him the Senator from Illinois was not furnishing the great aid he could have furnished with this view. Instead of helping to hold up the hands of the government, that Senator was confronting the government, not by arms and the application of force, but with objections that the administration must stop here, then there, and must not undertake to collect the revenue, &c., and it seemed to him (Mr. Howe) this furnished aid to the enemies, and not to the friends of the country. He would admonish representatives that if another revolution is to be thrust upon us we should take especial care that the future historian shall not be compelled to record that with the friends of the United States were found the semblance of the coshoys of the Revolution. His (Mr. H.'s) party had done nothing to create the feverish apprehension alluded to by the Senator from Illinois. They were in no way responsible for it; they have no purpose to trample on a single right of any individual in any portion of the country. The Senator from Illinois argued that the information asked for was to allay excitement but did not every such suggestion from so respectable a source tend more than all things else to increase and continue the excitement? To allay excitement all should unite to tell the country they have no purpose to trample on any one's rights or constitutional privileges. As to Mr. Douglas' proposition to amend the constitution, he objected to it for the admission it contained—namely, that fraternity can be maintained only by adopting certain amendments to the fundamental law. This is not the proper method of bringing about fraternity, for if approved tony by a portion of the people of the Union, it would be disapproved by the remainder. A constitution to be satisfactory must receive the assessed of the whole country. We have got such a constitution now. Why should not the people continue to be satisfied with its

ty

Without concluding his remarks he gave way to a motion to go into executive session, which prevailed.

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. New ORIEANS, March 22, 1861. It is understood that the Confederate Com Europe will not leave till the 31st instant.

By proclamation of General Bragg, all vessels are prohibited to furnish supplies to war vessels off Pensacola or to Fort Pickens, under penalty of forfeiture to the con-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MISSOURI STATE

Sr. Louis, March 22, 1861.

St. Louis, March 22, 1861.

In the Missouri State Convention yesterday Mr. Hexperson, chairman of the committee to which was referred the communication of the Commissioner from Georgia, presented a long report, declaring against accession, and exhorting Georgia and other secoling States to desist from the revolutionary measures commenced by them, and unite their voice with ours in restoring peace and fraternal relations between all the States.

The report Coss not materially differ from that of the C mmittee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Bunch presented a minority report, denying the legal right of secssion, but recognizing the right of revolution. It adds—"While deploring a sectional disregard of duty, we will not despair of justice till our complaints have been specifically and unavailingly submitted to the Northern people. We declare that property in slaves is a constitutional right, and if the federal government impairs that right the slaveholding States should be found firmly united in its defence; and in such events as may legitimately follow Missouri will share the dangers and the destiny of her sister slaveholding States."

Both reports were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order for the cliented, and were made the special order for the cliented, and were made the special order for the cliented by the Com-

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Goinenono', N. C., March 22, 1861.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Southern

This evening speenhes were made by Hon. M. J. Moses, of South Carolina, Edward Ruffin, of Virginia, and Gen Young, of Meckienburg, N. C. There is a general outpouring of the people, and the meeting is wild with enthusiasm.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY ARMY AP-POINTMENTS.

pointments is published in the Montgomery Advertiser of yesterday (Thursday). Nearly all of them were formerly federal officers. The list published on Wednes day last was incorrect.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, March 22, 1861.
In the Convention to day Mr. Baldwin continued his remarks, speaking three hours. He considered the Peace Conference's propositions an acceptable basis of adjust-ment, but thought the majority report from the Commit-tee on Federal Relations in some respects an improve-

The other proceedings were unimportant.

THE MARCH SNOW STORM.

Heavy and Continuous Snow Storm The Damage Done on all Sides.

The pelting snow storm with which New York and its vicinity were visited on Thursday last was one of the heaviest and most continuous that has been experienced for a number of years. The manifestations of the storm began to present themselves so early as Monday evening last, when there was a light and rather pleasant sprinkle, accompanied by lowering clouds and an atmosphere that was totally obscured by the presence of the feathery particles. The snow continued to fall slightly all Monday night, and on Iuceday morning began to gravitate fast and heavily towards the earth. In fact, shortly after the breaking of the morning the laducations between the breaking of the morning the isdications betokened snow, of which there was several inches on the ground,

suddenly coased to fall, and the warm sunshine again shone out bright and cheeringly. But the grand display of the Storm King was re-But the grand display of the Storm King was re-served with mathematical precision for the very day of the vernal equinox, the 2ist of March, which was Thursday last. From early dawn the snow fell in thick flakes and with astonishing rapidity, filling the nir with myriads of minute atoms which floated about and chased each other in a kind of dancing froite, as they were driven about by the light morning breeze. It

were in demand, and the coal dealers felt happy, and ejaculated brief blessings on the Saint of Brooklyn. Heights, who had previously been in the darkest part of their black books. The only regret that could alley this happiness was the reflection that the snow was now about "played out."

It is rather remarkable that the spring season should have opened with a more severe snow storm that we had during winter. The spring of last year was inabgurated with a visitation of dust—the most peppery and terrible that had been seen for many a year. But there was no snow at all. The capers of the dust and wind created great slaughter among the orindinitio community, and ratins, silks and cashmeres were roughly and uncer-moniously done for. The fair visiters to the fashionable emporiums of the city were saidy troubled by the persistence of the wind and dust, and therefore the spring openings were not as well attended as they would otherwise most certainly have been. The spring openings were not as well attended as they would otherwise most certainly have been. The spring openings of yesterday were very sparsely attended, though not for the same reason. The snow and slush on this occasion took the places of the dust and wind of last year. We are told that the only visiters to the establishments of the leaders of the ton were ladies and gentlemen from the country, for whom there was no terror in the weather.

Since the year 1843, we believe, the equinox has never been ushered in with such a visitant snow storm. On the 17th of March of that year the appearances of heavy snow were much the same as they were during the past week. On the 20th of the same month the storm cuminated, blowing down a number of houses, destroying great quantities of property and sacrificing several lives. It was declared then to be one of the heaviest snow storms that ever visited New York, where, it appears, it was declared then to be one of the heaviest snow storms that ever visited New York, where, it appears, it was declared that people were obli

about hair past cleven A. M., the steamer Hero was seen in the middle of the river, slowly ploughing her way through the toe which surrounded her on every side, and in her tracks the little steamer Constitution. In front of this city the ice is in very large quantities, but the ferry teats managed to cross on thursday with safety and but little less of time.

The New York and Erie Railroad Company experienced the mest difficulty from the storn, which extended over the whole length of their road.

The train which left the city at fifty minutes past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon ran as far as Turner, a distance of forty seven miles, and could not proceed further. Between her and Lordville, a distance of one hundred and fifty the e miles, the storm raged fearfully, banks of stow being drifted to the height of fifteen feet and upwards.

and upwards.

There sumber fifteen and twenty-one, freight trains are blocked in at Southfield, in consequence of which trains numbers one, three and seven, all passenger rains, are unable to proceed further.

Number three left New York at five o'clock on Thurs-

Number three left New York at five o'clock on Thursday evening, carrying the mails and passeagers.

The trains coming east, due here at half-past twelve Friday merning, arrived at twelve o'clock at noon. The company state that this has been the most extensive fall of snow on their line for yours. This day's trains cave at the regular hour, the tracks being pretty well cleared.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad met with no detention, the beats arriving at the usual hour.

The Hudson River Railroad Company were not so fortunate.

The Hudson River Railroad Company were not so fortunate.

The train which left Albany at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon arrived in New York at 9.05 Friday morning, and had to stop at their upper depot at Thirty tirst street, the cars being unable to reach the lewer depot.

The express train leaving New York at the same hour as the last mentioned, with the mails and passengers, arrived at Albany at nine o'clock Friday morning, being detained all along the route by heavy snow drifts, the passengers suffering severely from cold and from want of fuel and provisions. At some places the snow packed to a great extent, and the passengers assisted in extricaling the train.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company report that the express train leaving Albany at half past four on Thursday afternoon, was fifty five minutes behind time at Chatham Four Corners, and arrived here at six o'clock Friday morning.

on Thursday atternoon, was fifty-five minutes behind time at Chatham Four Corners, and arrived here at six o'clock Friday morning.

The misk and freight trains had not arrived up to one o'clock Friday afternoon.

The quarter to five express train leaving here on Thursday afternoon, arrived in Albany at one o'clock Friday morning, being four hours behind time.

Snow to the depth of eight to ten feet, in drifts, is reported along the line.

The company have sent out a number of snow ploughs and a garg of one hundred and fifty men to clear the tracks. The trains yesterday were running regularly.

The New York and New Haven Raifrod Company were not exempt from detention by the storm.

The Boston mail train, which left Boston at eight o'clock on Thursday avening, was at Worcester at ten o'clock Friday morning.

The night express train, leaving Boston staquarter past three Thursday afternoon, arrived at haif past three Friday morning. All local trains are from one to two hours behind time.

The snow is very deep, drifting badly, and in many cases extinguished the fires in the locomotives.

The steamboats evidently experienced very rough

late.

The steamboats evidently experienced very rough weather. The steamboat Empire City, Captain Brown, of the Fall River line arrived at eight o'clock Friday morning, being the only Eastern boat arriving at New York.

morning, being the only Eastern boat arriving at New York.

She passed the Norwich boat on the Sound, laboring heavily against the wind and tide.

The Bay State and the Norwich boat had not made their appearance at one o'clock Friday afternoon.

On the Long Island Railrond no train had arrived up to half past twelve o'clock Friday afternoon.

The trains of the New Jersey railroads experienced a great deal of difficulty on Thursday night, and consequently were somewhat behind time Friday foremoon.

The conductor reports the storm this side of Trenton very severe, and at times he was obliged to proceed very slow. In many places along the line the anow had drifted to the height of five feet.

On the Northern Railread the track was blocked up in several places. The down passenger train Friday morning was obliged to stop when a few miles this side of Piermont and remove the snow which had drifted across the track during the night. The train, which is due in this city at eight o'clock, did not arrive until nearly ten o'clock.

The reports by telegraph to the Jersey City office state.

the track during the night. The train, which is due in this city at eight o'clock, did not arrive until nearly ten o'clock.

The reports by telegraph to the Jersey City office state that the storm was exceedingly severe. The trains would experience great difficulty in getting through.

The track this side of Port Jervis was blocked up for several yards on Friday morning, but the large engines, after several attempts, succeeded in forcing their way through.

The milk train, which usually arrives in Jersey City about one o'clock, had not arrived at eleven o'clock. A despatch at half-past ten o'clock stated that the Cincinnate express was considerably behind time.

The Jersey City horse railroad was blocked up for nearly two miles on Friday morning, and it was not until half past nine o'clock that the first car care through, preceded by a snow plough, drawn by four horses.

The deck hands on board the Jersey City ferry boats reported on Friday morning that they had not experienced such severe weather for several years as during the previous night.

The now fell so thick as to render navigation dangerous, and the boats accordingly were somewhat irregular in making their trips.

Several canal boats lying alongside the piers near the canal basin, at the foot of Hudson street, Jersey City, sipped their cables and came in contact with each other, causing considerable damage.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE STORM AT THE EAST. The snow embargo on railread travel is rapidly being o'clock morning train from New York yesterday arrived o day at noon, and the night train arrived early this

evening. The steamboat train via Stonington arrived at four o'clock this afternoon. The train from Portland had not arrived up to tes

nication eastward has been suspended since eight

by the gale and the weight of the snow.

No serious marine disasters as yet are reported.

Sleighing Life.

ON THE ROAD AND IN THE PARK—THE UNUSUAL SNOW STGRM—HOW NEW YORKERS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF IT, ETC., ETC. A heavy snow storm in March is rather

surrence, and the one that has lately visited us is of s unusual a character, that many persons assert it's like has not been seen since the inauguration of President Harrison-just twenty years ago. On one or two occasions we have had snow on the ground at even a later period of the year, but so sudden a charge from a beauteous spring to mid-winter is, thanks be, a rarity. But rare as it is, the Gothamites know somewhat how to make the best of ever so bad a bargain, if we may judge from the LIFE IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Dreary, dull and desolate this pleasure garden looked in its dazzling clock of white. The young grass had appa-rently less its verdant hue, for to the visitor it was an "invisible green." Of the aforesaid visitors the pedes trians were but few, although at early morn and during to clear from the sidewalks the superabundance of snow which after this operation presented walls on either side to clear from the sidewalks the superabundance of snow, which after this operation presented walls on either side, in many instances as high as the chest of a full sized man. Although this quantity of snow did not exist all over the Park, but mostly where the light material had drifted to, still there was a good surface everywhere. On the drive there was enough to make fair sleighing, which, if it could not have been called superistively good, yet there had been far worse instances during the part season. The visiters during the morning were few but select. Several four in hands, musically decked out, were on the drive, one set consisting of four blood bays, belonging to C. L. Bellows, another of four black borses, another dapplied gray. These were in all cases attached to family sleighs. Several double and single cutters were on the Park, during the afternoon, the former drawn by very handsome teams. Occasionally might be heard the energetic "glorg" of some individua out for the day, which contrasted rather strongly with the scolar and silent stiffness of the black or white liveried servant, who seemed to think it "beneath his big buttors" to open his mouth to his horses. The number of sleighs that yesterday visited the Park may be catimated at over 700—the returns not having been made by the gate keepers when our reporter left.

The lake was covered with a soft icy snow crust, except in a small special place chosen by the swans whose movements kept the surface of the water clear. On this crust might have been seen flocks of snow birds, who also, in company with tom-tits, robine, blackbirds, and a few, but very few, bluebirds, flew about the park, rusting occasionally on the leafless boughs of the trees or twigs of the busher.

THE LIFE ON THE BOAD

ing occasionally on the leafiers boughs of the breker twigs of the busher.

THE LIFE ON THE ROAD

to High Bridge was of a far more exciting character than in the Park. The number of vehicles on runners might have been estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand. The sleighing from down town to Fifty-ainth street was far from good—it was positively bad; but as the cutters proceeded northward the surface became better, not being so much cut up. From Manhattanville to High Bridge the drive was charming and myigorating, and although the sun's rays during the afterpoon were very warm, still they had but comparatively little influence on the snow there collected. A very little frost would make this a charming ride The usual miscellaneous panerama of characteristic vehicles presented itself.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

The English View of the Two American Presidents.

THE POPULAR MANIFESTATIONS IN POLAND.

THE MIRES DENOUEMENT.

Verdict for the Wife in the Yelverton Case.

COTTON ACTIVE AND ADVANCED.

BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

CONSOLS DECLINED.

Ac., The steamship Arago, Captain Lines, from Southampton on the 6th of March, with three days later news from

Europe, arrived here yesterday foren

The Arago brings the following-Schuebardt & Gebhard.....E LIST. Schuchardt & Gebhard
Loireir & Co.
John A. McGaw
Robert I. Maitland & Co.
Lentilhen & Fesser
P Farmony's Nephows & Co.
S. M. Fox & George Mackenzie
W. W. De Forrest & Co.
D. Rham & Co.
B. Berend & Co.

The verdict in the Yelverton case was given on the 4th inst., viz:—First, that the jury had found the Scotch

good Irish marriage.

In the House of Commons, March 4, Mr. Hennessy called attention to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in promoting the Piedmontese policy, and to the effect of that policy. He charged Lord John Russell with dollberately concealing important despatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell which amounted to interference in Italian affairs, in spite of his professions, and he reproach-ed him with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honor, the honesty and the integrity of the British

Mr. Layard was of opinion that the policy which had been pursued by her Majesty's government in regard to Italy was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people. Italy united would be a strong Power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be Franch; but all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support, and

our cordial sympathy.

Sir G. Bowyer denounced the policy of the Foreign Office as fatal to the interests of this country, and which

the promotion and retirement of officers of the navy was carried by a majority of five against the government. Denmark should lay before the Estates of Holstein the

the address was proposed:—"The hour has come for applying to Rome the wise system of non-intervention, and leave Italy mistress of her own destinies."

A despatch from Turin says Count Cayour has, in a d plomatic way, brought under notice the necessity of settling the Roman question.

The Empress of Austria, who is at present residing with the Portuguese Governor of Madeira, has obtain

much advantage by the change of climate.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and the vine season is likely to be prosperous.

The London Times says:—The total cost of the new barracks at Colchester is estimated at £60,000. Upwards of

£33,000 have already been expended in the purchase of lands required for the proposed buildings.

A vote of £10,000 is to be applied for this session for

Warley barracks, Brentwood.

The London Observer says:—The stay of the French contingent in Syria will probably be extended to May 1.

From a recent debate in the British House of Commons it appears that the total expense incurred by Great Britain for the military defence of its colonies amounts to about four millions sterling per annum. Deducting the same lavished upon such settlements as Gibraltar, Hong Kong

and Maita, there remains, according to the statement £2,500,000, which is absorbed by twenty-eight other International Exhibition of 1862 is being very rapidly signed; more than £150,000 have been signed for. So soon as the deed of guarantee is signed the Bank of England will advance £250,000 and the Commissioners will

sign a contract, and then the works will con The approaching marriage is announced of the reigning Prince of Leichtenstein with the Princess Mathide of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria; also, that of the Count of Meran with the Princess Leichtenstein.

The City of Baltimore arrived at Queenstown on Tues The Conquest (ship), from Mobile to Liverpool, is schore in Caernarvon Bay, and likely to become a total wreck. Ocean Guide, from Newport to Galveston, was

abandoned February 14-crew saved.

The Morrill Tariff in Europe.

[From the London Times of March 5.

At a moment when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance, and the republic is menacci with the worst catastrophes of civil war, its Legislature is engaged upon a measure which seems calculated at once to alsease foreign nations, to embitter domestic strile, and to provide an inexhaustible aliment for the antagonism unhappily substitute desired in the two sections of the confederacy. The bill called the shortll Tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a most extravagant scale. If it were designed to condemn the very principles of free trade, and to introduce these of protection, as forming the only tree theory of international commerce, it could not be more strongly framed. Zhe duties imposed by the bill are not my immoderately high, but they are levied upon imports of the first necessity. The articles taxed are not mere invaries, or commodities entering into the crisumption of the opulent alone. It is upon cotton goods, weolien goeds and hardware that the imposts will fall, and so enormous are the duties proposed that the result can be little short of absolute prohibition. Cuttery is to be taxed upwards of 50 per cent in the lowest mestage, in the highest nearly 250. In addition to this, the bill enacts so many complicated arrangements, and throws such interminable obstructions in the way of business, that commerce will be next to impossible under conditions so difficult. We need not enter into the particulars of the act, which is raid to be source; untelligible overs to Americans themselves, but we can occave a very good idea of its character and purpose by observing, that if it should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the Union. We are assured that the clavery question does not constitute the essence of the quarrel; that these been reserved in some quarters, with considerable emphasis, that Europe has entirely minapproheded the centroversy between the Northern and South